

REMARKS

Claim 6 has been amended by incorporation the limitations of claim 8. New claim 14 recites the preferred range for calcination temperature as taught at page 10, lines 5-13 and recited in original claim 13.

The rejection of claims 1-5 for anticipation by Wu et al or Thiele et al and the rejection of claims 1-5 over Belouet or Chen et al are moot in view of cancellation of claims 1-5, leaving only process claims pending.

The rejection over Chen et al under 35 USC 102(e) or, in the alternative 35 USC 103(a), as applied to method claims 6-13 is respectfully traversed. Chen et al do not have a calcination step which follows the deposition step. Note that the deposition temperatures of Chen et al (500°C – 800°C – last sentence [0049]) are significantly lower than the temperature range for the calcination in the present invention (900°C – 1200°C). Applicants teach at page 10 lines 7-9: “where the calcination temperature is lower than 900°C , it becomes difficult to obtain a biaxially textured film.”

Examples 9-17 and comparative examples 5a-9, the results of which are summarized in table 4, were designed to demonstrate the criticality of the pressure and temperature ranges for calcination recited by the pending claims. The results, as they pertain to temperature and pressure, are summarized at page 22, line 22 to page 23, line 7 as follows:

“As is cleat [sic., “clear”] from the results of Examples above, according to the process of the present invention, the occurrence of a crack is not observed in the intermediate layer and a good orientation is obtained, which does not depend on the type of organic acid salt used as a raw material.

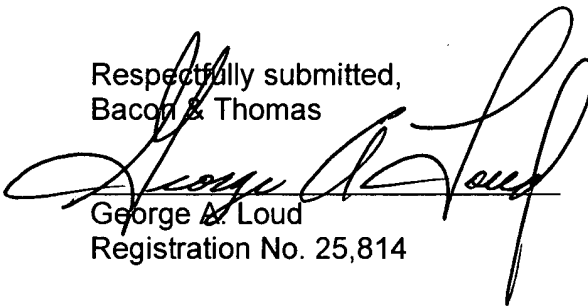
In addition, the change in peak intensities of the intermediate Layer due to YBCO film formation is hardly observed, the YBCO layer and the intermediate layer are chemically stable, and it is clear that it can be applied as a reaction preventing layer. Further, as for the

Jc value, a high value can be obtained under all conditions.”

Note, in particular, that a calcination temperature of 800°C (the upper limit of Chen et al resulted in a film having no Jc value and a low peak intensity after YBCO film formation.

It is respectfully requested that the Examiner reconsider the rejections in view of the present amendments and the foregoing comments.

Respectfully submitted,
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Date: August 19, 2008

Docket No. TAKA3018
Customer Number **23364**

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